(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2096.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1787.

NAPLES, *September* 20.

THE eruption of Mount Vesuvius has not yet entirely ceased; the great current of lava from that mountain continues to have some motion in it still, and does damage in different places.

LONDON, *October* 21.

Among the consequences resulting from the commercial treaty with France, is the temptation which will be held forth to our artists and manufacturers, to emigrate into that kingdom, and the facility with which it may be effected, in consequence of the increased intercourse. As that facility increases, so of course should the penalty. The forfeiture of 100l. as it stands at present is not sufficient to curb the misled, or to repress the ambitious manufacturer. If the utmost caution be not applied in this particular, the policy of France may have so far improved her manufactures by the aid of our artisans, during the treaty, that on its expiration, she may not be at all solicitous for a renewal.

Oct. 23. A letter from Portsmouth says, that orders are come there for the men to work double tides, to get those ships out of dock, which are to sail to Botany Bay, with a governor and other officers. The subalterns and soldiers are to go on board those vessels that carry out the convicts. A number of tents are ordered to be got ready for the officers, &c. till houses can be erected for them. Amongst the convicts are bricklayers, carpenters and smiths, who are to be employed in the buildings, and to have some indulgence more than those that are of no trade.

Extract of a letter from Cape Coast Castle, May 15.

"Three French ships are arrived here, dispatched from Brest in January last, to make a settlement eastward of Anamaboe. They have already landed a great many people, and agreed with the natives to build a fort. I have done every thing in my power to frustrate their scheme, by offering the natives to drive them away; but I am afraid they will effect their purpose, unless government send a sufficient force to defeat their undertaking.

"This expedition was fitted out from Brest, in December last, and proceeded to sea, but the fifty gun ship having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was obliged to put back, and sailed again in January. They have on board considerable quantities of stores, building materials of every kind, and all descriptions of artificers for said purpose."

The above is an extract of a letter received by the African committee, from the English governor at Cape Coast Castle; but we can assure the public, that very copious dispatches arrived at the same time, and which are of a very gloomy nature. The committee has communicated the particulars to the merchants at Liverpool and Bristol, who are exceedingly alarmed, and several meetings have taken place with the ministry; but we do not hear that any thing decisive has been determined on. It is suggested that this matter is the cause of the meeting of parliament being deferred.

It may be useful information to our readers, that this settlement was conveyed to us by the natives many years since for a valuable consideration, and confirmed to us by the articles of peace.

Nov. 2. A letter from Leghorn says, that they have received the melancholy account by a ship arrived from Messina, that they have had again several shocks of an earthquake, which have destroyed what was left by the former earthquake; and that the few inhabitants there were preparing to leave that place for fear of being swallowed up, as the earth continued trembling; the captain says, that the sea was so agitated, that his ship was in danger of being lost; he also says, that several vessels were arrived there to carry off the inhabitants and their effects.

They write from from Paris that the bastile is ordered to be demolished. The Hotel de la Force is to be enlarged, and to have secret apartments for those who are now detained in the gloomy castle of Charles the fifth.

A letter from Warsaw says, that in consequence of the Polish grandees refusing to admit the prince of Nassau into the assembly of the diet, his royal highness appeared in the environs of the royal palace at the head of two hundred men. The nobles attempted to repulse the corps, but they were defeated, and the prince marched in triumph into the assembly, having his guard at the door. His highness has embraced the royal party, which he means to support with the greatest attachment and vigour.

Some letters received in town yesterday from Petersburg, by the way of Holland, mention, that the expedition which set off from that city some months since, to penetrate towards Kamschatka, had met with so many obstructions since their departure from Moscow, as to oblige them to make a long halt on the confines of Siberia.

BOSTON, *January* 28.

Captain Stow, from Guadaloupe, arrived at New-London, on the 21st ult. in lat. 37, 40. long. 71, 30, spoke the schooner Two Sisters, Tucker, belonging to Sheepscut, who was blown off, and in distress, the crew having been obliged to eat raw hide and dog. Captain Stow supplied them with provisions, and they proceeded for North-Carolina; they had been 37 days from St. Peter's, bound to this port. Mr. Joseph Christophers, of Sheepscut, merchant, was on board.

ALBANY, *January* 4.

On Sunday morning last, between the hours of 4 and 5, the house occupied by Mr Joseph Johnson, weaver, at the Whitehall farm, two miles from this city, was discovered to be on fire, by the people at the white house on said farm; and before sufficient assistance could arrive to extinguish the flames, the house and stable adjoining were entirely consumed.—This melancholy accident is greatly heightened by the death of Mr. Johnson and two of his children, who perished in the flames; as did also two horses and a cow. At the time the fire broke out, there were in the house four of Mr. Johnson's children; two, however, escaped by leaping out of the chamber window. Mrs. Johnson (who for some time past has been disordered in her senses) slept from home on Saturday night—which circumstance, it is more than probable, prevented her from suffering, with her husband and children, a premature death.

NEW-YORK, *January* 11.

A letter lately received from Lisbon, gives the following description of a curious phænomenon, or rather a *Lusus Naturæ*, the real existence of which, however, we do not pretend to vouch to, as the writer is not personally known to us.

"Don Roderigo de Menelses, son of the governor of the bay of All Saints, has sent as a present to her faithful majesty, a young negro, whose person exhibits a kind of human zebra, from its variegated colour. He bears on the forehead a white triangular form, which ends in a point on the nose. The hair and the eye-brows included within that spot, are also white, but woolly as common to other blacks. Another spot of the same colour is visible on his chin, his shoulders are of a jetty black, but the breast and corner parts are nearly all over white, except here and there a few black spots. The arms and other parts of the body to the knee and below the ham, exhibit a medley mixture of black and white; but the former colour is unmixed to the toes, and this contrast makes his legs look as if they had on them a pair of buskins. It may be observed, as a greater singularity, that both his parents are of the deepest black."

We learn that "the king of Prussia, anxious of emulating the wisdom and glory of his immortal uncle, has formed the plan of a court of honour, for the purpose of preventing the diabolical practice of duelling;" and that "this court is to be established in all the dominions of his said majesty." Herein is discovered universal benevolence, and love of the human species; a principle greatly noble, which can be condemned by none except the abandoned class of mankind.—Honour is a word hardly to be defined—and never, except by the rules of reigning prejudices, which are—ever were—and ever will be pernicious.—Honour!—it is a chimera,—abstractedly considered a mere phantom!—How happy would it be for the United States of America, were these prejudices reduced to order by a similar court of honour!—Where is the American hero who would, in this case also, tread in a Frederick's foot-steps——The following, respecting said court, are Frederick's regulations.

Any officer or gentleman, striking his equal in any manner whatsoever, to be declared infamous, and be confined in a fortress for life. If the person who received the blow should happen to be the aggressor, by any sort of outrage, he shall be confined for three or six years, according to the aggravation of his offence; and if an officer, he shall be struck off, besides the imprisonment. Persons sending or accepting a challenge, instead of applying to this court, to be confined in a fortress for three or six years. A duel taking place, and one of the parties being killed, the survivor to be considered as an assassin, and punished with death; and if none of the parties should fall, both shall be imprisoned in a fortress for ten years, and even for life. Persons laying hold of a weapon in a private quarrel, though making no use of it, to be confined for three years. Any person threatening another with a duel, or some material injury, to be considered as a violator of the public peace, and be confined for one or two years. Any persons flying his country, after fighting a duel, to forfeit his estate during his life, and his effigy to be stuck to the pillory. Any person acting in a duel as second, to be punished with five years imprisonment in a fortress; and a life being lost, the confinement of the second to extend to ten years. Any person abetting or enticing another to demand satisfaction by means of a duel, to be punished with one or several years imprisonment. The same punishment to be inflicted on any one casting a reflection on, or shewing a pointed disrespect for a person applying to this court. The offender in this case to be likewise deprived of his employments and titles of honour. Any dispute attended with extraordinary circumstances, to be referred to the throne.

A late London paper says: "It is said the French minister, in addition to the commercial treaty, has proposed an offensive and defensive one with this country; this would make Great-Britain and France the arbiters of Europe, and insure to them a lasting peace. The proposal is at least a proof of the pacific disposition of the court of France. Those who have the best opportunity of being well informed of the state of the country, say, that the minister will, at the opening of the session, be able to represent the commerce and finances of this country, in a more prosperous situation than they have been at any period."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 17.

A letter from a gentleman at Glasgow, dated 20th October, to his friend in this city, mentions, "that Scotland never saw a more promising time than the present; her manufactures are rising into great repute, and her fisheries, the particular gift of bounteous Heaven, feed her industrious poor with plenty of cheap provisions. In short, a spirit of enterprise, and abundance of food, seem at once to unite in raising the country of cakes to a most respectful station among the nations of the world. Britain has nearly cut out of the muslin trade, the slaves of India, and from the vast quantities manufactured and sold here as well as in the adjacent towns, there is reason to believe this country will obtain the preeminence of Manchester in that article."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portland, Casco-Bay, dated December 22,

"Captain Morgan, late master of a coasting sloop, belonging to Boston, arrived here this day, whith her crew. He was bound to Boston with a load of wood, and was run down, off Cape Anne, by a vessel bound to Mathias. He was going close upon the wind, and the other before it. His sloop immediately sunk, and as it was in the night, they had only time to save their lives; and indeed, without a kind interposition of Providence, these could not have been preserved.

"A fishing vessel, belonging to Marblehead, arrived here this day, from the Banks, the master of which informed, that on the 16th November last, another vessel, belonging to the same place, foundered in a gale of wind not 50 yards distant from him, and every soul on board perished. He has been six weeks coming from the Banks, and says, that although he has followed the sea for 28 years, he never experienced such tempestuous weather."

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 1.

A LIST of LAWS passed NOVEMBER SESSION, 1786.

1. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act for the relief of John Briscoe.

2. A second supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

3. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Willson, of St. Mary's county.

4. An act to empower the justices of Charles county, to levy on the inhabitants of said county, a sum of money for the relief of Francis Speake.

5. An act to vest in Isaac Spencer of Kent county, and Benjamin Roberts of Queen-Anne's county, an estate in certain lands therein mentioned, as tenants in common in fee-simple, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

6. An act for the relief of John Carmichael, and Train Ackworth, of Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

7. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset.

8. An act for extending and continuing South-street, in Frederick-town in Frederick county, to the Conococheague road.

9. An act for the relief of the executors of the teſtament and laſt will of John Cadwalader, deceaſed.

10. An act to prevent any perſon from acting as an attorney at law in the county where he is regiſter of wills.

11. An act for erecting a town at the mouth of Conococheaque creek, in Waſhington county.

12. A ſupplement to the act, relating to replevins.

13. An act to revive and continue the proceedings of the orphans court of Calvert county.

14. An act to repeal part of the act for the better ſecurity of the government.

15. An act to confirm unto Abraham Reeſe, of Harford county, his title in a moiety of a tract of land called Weſt's Favour.

16 An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in Baltimore county gaol.

17. An act for the inſpection of ſalted proviſions exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.

18 An act to extend the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate.

19. An act for the relief of lieutenant Arthur Harris, late of the continental army.

20. An act for the removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Charles-town to the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county

21. An act to ſuſpend for a time the collection of the public aſſeſſment, impoſed November ſeſſion ſeventeen hundred and eighty-five.

22 An act to veſt certain powers in the governor and council.

23. An act granting Robert Lemmon the excluſive right to making and vending carding and ſpinning machines.

24. An act to determine by election whether the court houſe and priſon of Harford county ſhall be erected at Bell air or at Havre de-Grace.

25. An act to revive and continue the proceedings of the orphan's court of Dorcheſter county.

26. A ſupplement to the act for the further relief of the ſecurities of Thomas Williams, deceaſed, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince George's county, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

27. An act for erecting a town at or near the mouth of Will's creek in Waſhington county.

28. An act for the benefit of the reverend Henry Addiſon.

29. An act to enable the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court to aſſeſs a ſum of money on the ſaid county for the ſupport of the four children of Caleb Hazle, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

30. An act for opening and extending a road from Elizabeth-town in Waſhington county, to Patowmack river, at the mouth of Conococheaque creek.

31. An act to ſuſpend the erecting of the public buildings in Caroline county.

32. An act to alter and amend the laws reſpecting Charles-town in Cæcil county.

33. An act for marking and bounding lands.

34. An act for the relief of William Raſen, one of the ſecurities of Thomas Boyer, late ſheriff and collector of Kent county.

35. An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

36. An act to improve and repair the ſtreets in Frederick town in Frederick county, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

37. An act to enable the ſecurities of Chriſtopher Edelin, deceaſed, and his adminiſtrators, to collect the balances due to him as collector of the taxes, and as ſheriff of Frederick county.

38. An act to enable the veſtry of Saint Margarets Weſtminſter pariſh, in Anne-Arundel county, to appropriate the rents ariſing from the glebe-lands in ſaid pariſh, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

39 An act continuing the act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco, and the ſupplementary act thereto, and for eſtabliſhing an inſpection of tobacco at George town in Montgomery county, and an inſpector of tobacco in the city of Annapolis.

40. An act to authoriſe Baltimore county court to grant a new trial in the caſe therein mentioned.

41 An act to ſettle and pay the civil liſt, and other expences of civil government.

42. An act to appoint a commiſſioner to ſettle the accounts of this ſtate with the United States.

43. An act reſpecting apprentices

44. An act for the ſpeedy adjuſtment of ſundry purchaſes of Britiſh property.

45. An act to direct deſcents.

46 An act for the adjournment of Baltimore county court.

47. An act to aid and confirm the proceedings of Dorcheſter and Caroline county courts.

48. An act for the relief of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the public tax for Montgomery county, and of Alexander Catlett and Thomas Nicholls his ſecurities.

49. An act for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

50. A further ſupplement to the act concerning the ſtock of the bank of England belonging to this ſtate.

51. An act for the relief of the collectors of the tax for the years 1784 and 1785.

52. An act for the more effectual relief of the ſecurities of public debtors.

53. An act to provide a remedy for creditors and others againſt this ſtate.

54 An act reſpecting certain certificates and plots.

ABSTRACTS of the ACT to ſuſpend for a time the collection of the public aſſeſſment impoſed November ſeſſion 1785, paſſed November ſeſſion 1786.

THAT all executions on account of public aſſeſſment, impoſed November ſeſſion 1785, be and are hereby ſuſpended until the firſt of May 1787, and all the powers given by the act impoſing the ſaid aſſeſſment are hereby revived and continued, ſo far as is neceſſary to complete the duties required by the ſaid act of the commiſſioners, or other officers therein mentioned.

And, whereas ſundry certificates and ſums of money have already been and may be collected on the ſaid public aſſeſſment, it is hereby enacted, That the collectors of the ſaid public aſſeſſment ſhall, on or before the 10th of February next, pay into the public treaſury all ſuch certificates and ſums of money as he or they ſhall have received on or before the ſaid time, on account of the ſaid public aſſeſſment, and every collector ſhall, at the time of making ſuch payment, make oath, before the treaſurer or his deputy, of the reſpective ſhores where ſuch certificates or money ſhall be paid as aforeſaid, that ſaid certificates and money ſo by him paid are the whole of the collection by him received in virtue of the ſaid act of November ſeſſion 1785 and that the certificates offered to be ſo paid were bonâ fide received from, or diſcounted with, the perſons liable to pay the ſaid aſſeſſment, on account of the ſame, and that ſuch certificates were not directly or indirectly furniſhed to or for the parties, or to or for any of them, by ſuch collector, or by any other perſon for him; and that no collector ſhall have a credit for any certificates ſuggeſted to be received on account of the ſaid aſſeſſment, unleſs ſuch collector ſhall return two liſts of all the ſaid certificates for which he ſhall requeſt a credit, with their numbers, dates and ſums, and the names of the perſons from whom received, and make oath, that the certificates mentioned in ſuch liſt, and requeſted to be allowed ſuch collector, were received on account of ſaid public aſſeſſment, actually, really and truly, and without any deceit or fraud, in payment of the aſſeſſment due on the property in his county for the ſaid public aſſeſſment, and from the perſons named in ſuch liſt, except only change, if any given on the receipt of the ſaid certificates, in which caſe he gave certificates in change as far as in his power, and money only for the balance, and that ſuch certificates were not, directly or indirectly, furniſhed to or for the parties, or to or for any of them, by ſuch collector, or by any other perſon for him; and in caſe any collector ſhall refuſe or neglect to make ſuch payment, on or before the ſaid 10th day of February next, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred pounds current money; and if the money and certificates received by the collectors are paid into the treaſury by the 10th of February next, that the public bonds of ſuch collectors ſhall be ſuſpended from being put in ſuit until the firſt of June next.

That in the collection of the tax aforeſaid the collectors are to give certificates in change, if they have them, to thoſe who may offer ſuch certificates as are receivable in payment of the ſaid tax, for larger ſums than the tax due by the perſons offering ſuch certificates, and that money ſhall not be given by any collector in change for any certificate above five per cent. on the tax payable in certificates by the perſon who may offer ſuch certificates.—That it ſhall be the duty of the treaſurers of the reſpective ſhores to make diligent inquiry upon their reſpective ſhores, whether the money and certificates collected are paid into the treaſuries, agreeably to this act, and if it appears to either of them that any collector hath received money or certificates which ſhall not be paid into the treaſury by the ſaid tenth of February next, then the bond of ſuch collector ſhall be ordered to be put in ſuit.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 20, 1787.

ORDERED, That the bill to reduce the ſalaries of the governor, chancellor, judges, and other officers for the time therein mentioned, with the ſeveral endorſements thereon, be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to reduce the ſalaries to the governor, chancellor, judges, and other officers for the time therein mentioned.

WHEREAS, from the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our people, and the exhauſted ſtate of our finances, it is proper and neceſſary to purſue a plan of œconomy: And whereas the ſalaries allowed to the governor, chancellor and judges of this ſtate, by the preſent law, are extravagant and profuſe, compared with our ability and circumſtances, and therefore ought to be reduced: And whereas the fees of office and the allowance to naval officers and attornies ought, from the preſent diſtreſſes of the people, to be alſo leſſened and reduced,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That an act, entitled, An act to aſcertain and eſtabliſh a permanent ſalary to the governor, alſo an act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh permanent ſalaries for the chancellor and the judges, be, and they are hereby ſuſpended for and during the term of two years.

And be it enacted, That the governor, the chancellor, and the judges, ſhall be reſpectively entitled to receive the following annual ſalaries and no more, in current money, during the continuance of this act, viz. the governor eight hundred pounds, the chancellor five hundred and twenty pounds, the chief judge of the general court four hundred and eighty pounds, the other judges of the general court each four hundred pounds, the judges of the court of appeals each one hundred and ſixty pounds, the judge of the court of admiralty two hundred pounds.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid ſalaries ſhall be paid quarterly out of the ſupplies raiſed for the current year, or out of the arrearages of the taxes due for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix.

And be it enacted, That a deduction of one fifth part ſhall be made from all allowances and fees given by any act of aſſembly to officers or attornies for ſervices required or performed by them; provided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this act ſhall affect the ſalaries or proviſions for the officers mentioned in the act to ſettle and pay the civil liſt, and other expences of civil government, nor affect the allowance made to any officer or clerk on the journal of accounts.

By the houſe of delegates, January 20, 1787: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the houſe of delegates, January 20, 1787: Read the ſecond time by eſpecial order and will paſs.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the ſenate, January 20, 1787: Read the firſt time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

By the ſenate, January 20, 1787: Read the ſecond time by eſpecial order and will not paſs.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

** *The concluſion of Mr. Duvall's publication is unavoidably further poſtponed.*

An ACT for the ſettlement of public accounts, and to appoint perſons to collect the debts due to perſons convicted of treaſon, and for a ſpecific performance of certain contracts made by Britiſh ſubjects previous to the revolution.

WHEREAS a number of citizens have claims againſt Britiſh merchants trading to this ſtate before the revolution, and ſince peace thoſe merchants have appointed factors or agents to collect the debts due to them from the citizens of this ſtate, and thoſe factors or agents never having notified by public advertiſement, or otherwiſe, their power to adjuſt the debts of ſaid merchants, thoſe citizens who have claims againſt them are unable to obtain a ſettlement of their accounts, and it being neceſſary to ſecure, as far as poſſible, to our citizens their juſt debts,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all ſuch factors or agents, or their principals, now within this ſtate, unleſs bond with ſecurity be given as herein after directed, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, lodge with the auditor a liſt of all balances due to ſuch merchants upon oath, and any ſuch factor, agent or merchant, who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate ſhall, within four months from the time of coming into this ſtate, lodge with the auditor a liſt upon oath of balances due to ſuch merchants, and if they ſhould neglect to deliver ſuch liſt as aforeſaid, then it may be lawful for the debtors of ſuch merchants to plead the noncompliance with this act, and the ſeveral courts of juſtice within this ſtate are hereby directed not to proceed, after the firſt day of Auguſt next, to give judgment againſt any citizen of this ſtate on any action brought by any of the ſaid merchants, or their agents as aforeſaid, unleſs they produce a certificate from the auditor certifying that this act has been complied with.

And be it enacted, That every factor or agent appointed to collect debts due before the ſeventeenth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty, by citizens of this ſtate to ſubjects of Great Britain, and every ſuch Britiſh creditor, if he ſhall collect, ſhall give bond to the ſtate with ſuch ſecurity and in ſuch penalty as the chancellor ſhall approve, with condition, that he will ſatisfy and pay all juſt debts due from ſuch creditor to any citizen of this ſtate, ſo far as debts ſhall be collected by him; and no debtor of any ſuch Britiſh creditor ſhall be obliged to pay his debt before bond be given as hereby required, and if bond and ſecurity ſhall be given as aforeſaid, then the Britiſh merchant, agent or factor, ſhall not be obliged to return the liſt as is herein before directed.

And, Whereas numbers of accounts and claims againſt perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated by this ſtate, have been laid before the auditor to be approved and paſſed for payment thereof, and many of them have been and ſtill may be rejected for want of the neceſſary evidence to ſatisfy the auditor of the juſtneſs of the claim, *Be it enacted*, That in all caſes where the auditor has rejected or ſhall reject any account or claim as aforeſaid for want of the neceſſary proof, or from an opinion that the claim is unjuſt, the claimant may lay his papers before the chancellor, who is hereby authoriſed to make up an iſſue on the caſe and ſend it for trial to the county court where ſuch perſon reſides, or the general court, as the caſe may require, and any judgment obtained on trial as aforeſaid ſhall be ſufficient to authoriſe the treaſurer to receive the claim for payment agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That in all caſes where it ſhall appear to the auditor by the liſts returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this ſtate due to perſons whoſe property has been confiſcated as Britiſh property, the creditors of ſuch perſons ſhall reſort for ſatisfaction out of ſuch debts, and the property confiſcated ſhall be only reſponſible

where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the claims of such creditors.

And be it enacted, That the power and authority heretofore vested in the governor and council to approve or reject accounts passed by the auditor be, and is hereby abrogated, and the auditor is hereby required to take into his possession all the accounts and claims which now lie before the governor and council, and to reconsider, adjust, and pass or reject the same, as justice shall require.

And, whereas there may be debts due to persons convicted of treason, and there is no mode pointed out by law for collecting the same, *Be it enacted*, That the county courts be, and they are hereby directed to appoint a proper person in their county to take into their possession the books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons convicted as aforesaid, and that the said person so appointed shall be, and is hereby authorised to collect, and if need be to sue for and recover in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as he shall discover to be due in his county to such convicted person, and to pay the same, after deducting his commission for his trouble and expence, into the treasury of his shore, and that the monies so paid in shall be considered as part of the estate of the person to whom due, and applied towards discharging the claims against such estate; and the person so as aforesaid appointed by the county court for the purpose aforesaid shall, before he acts in virtue of such appointment, give bond to the state in such penalty and with such security as the said court shall approve, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in him by this act, the said bond to be lodged with the clerk of said court, to be by him recorded, and the original to be transmitted with all convenient speed to the register in chancery, to be by him safely kept in his office, and such county court may allow the person by them appointed such commission for his trouble as they may adjudge reasonable according to circumstances, not exceeding in any case fifteen per cent.

And, whereas there may have been contracts and sales made of lands by persons who were British subjects at the time of the revolution with citizens of this or some one of the United States, and there is no mode of procuring a conveyance of such property, or compelling a specific performance of such contracts, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where there has been a contract and sale of any real property by a British subject previous to the revolution, and such contract has not been completed, in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor, and he is hereby authorised and directed, upon bill being filed by the party, and upon full inquiry made into all the circumstances of the case, to decree a conveyance of the property and payment of the money agreeably to the rules of the court of chancery, and upon such decree being signed, and the money paid, it shall and may be lawful for the chancellor to execute a conveyance in fee-simple for the same, but no decree shall pass for a conveyance before sixty days notice by the party in the Baltimore or Annapolis news-paper of filing such bill, and a summons issues for the attorney general to appear and shew cause, if any, why such decree should not pass.

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all claims against this state, on account of property confiscated, depreciation and pay of the army, or otherwise, by any citizen thereof, or any citizen of the United States, or their executors or administrators, which have arisen before the time limited by law for bringing them in, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general, on or before the first day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and when passed and settled as aforesaid, shall be paid by this state as by law directed, any thing in former acts to the contrary notwithstanding; provided the claimants, or their executors or administrators, make appear, by their oaths or affirmation, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the auditor-general, that for want of sufficient notice, or from some unavoidable impediment, they could not bring in their claims as aforesaid within the time heretofore limited by law.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.

The general assembly having extended the time for bringing in claims against the public, the auditor general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 10th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY.

2 JAMES CRAIK, sen.

February 2, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Elliott, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th instant, for good sound merchantable tobacco, inspected in the year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-point, or Upper Marlborough warehouses,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, amongst whom are valuable tradesmen, two house carpenters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads about 20 years old, one a shoe-maker, the other has been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family; two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age, and a woman 30 years of age, the property of John Addison and wife, and Tobias Belt, administrators of Thomas Watkins, for the use of Joseph Howard, jun. The notes to be paid on the day of sale for the tobacco delivered at the above warehouses, to

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

1

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

1

ON the second Tuesday of the present month, there will be a meeting of the visitors of St. John's College, at which every member is requested to attend, as matters of importance will be proposed to their consideration.

2

January 26, 1787.

To the worthy gentlemen merchants, and others, concerned in wharfs and crafts in the city of Annapolis.

THE subscriber humbly purposes to erect or frame a machine for the security and safe guard of the wharfs already finished, or that may be finished in this city, it is called a pile-driving machine, and requires a block of 550 weight, and a fall of 35 feet, the utility of which will be of the greatest advantage to the proprietors of wharfs, as by driving the piles at proper distances they will not only preserve the wharfs from bilging, but will likewise keep them firm and solid, and at the same time prevent either shipping or small craft from surging. He likewise purposes to frame and make a machine for clearing the dock, and making every wharf navigable for vessels of any burthen. Any gentlemen who chooses to encourage so useful an undertaking will please to communicate the same to the subscriber soon, as if properly encouraged, he will have the pile-driving machine completed by the first of April next; and as wharf building, where the water can be made navigable, has been of the greatest advantage, as well as a beauty and an ornament to the place where properly encouraged, the subscriber hopes to meet with the public's approbation and encouragement.

1 MARMADUKE M'CAINS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th of January, 1787, a negro fellow named POMPEY, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 24 years of age, remarkably black, has very white teeth and eyes, a down sulky look when spoke to or examined; had on and took with him sundry wearing apparel, viz. a negro cotton jacket and breeches dyed yellow, a pair of old corded ditto, and an old blue silk coat, and a pair of black sattin breeches, two osnabrig shirts half worn; he went off in company with an Irishman by the name of STEPHEN HAMILTON POKE, who it is probable will offer the said negro for sale. Whoever will secure either the said Poke or the said negro in gaol, or otherwise, so that his said master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by me

ROBERT SANDERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him off at their peril. 10 7/6

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Lyon's Creek, Calvert county, January 25, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d instant, a negro man named JACOB, 30 years of age, a short thick fellow, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a flat nose, and thick lips, he is tolerable handy with an ax, and been much accustomed of going by water, and very well acquainted in the harbours of Chesapeake bay; had on when he went away, an old cotton waistcoat and breeches; I think he has other cloaths with him, but cannot describe them, therefore he may probably change his name; I expect he may endeavour to get employ on board some vessel to Baltimore-town, as he is well acquainted in that town. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above 10 miles fifteen shillings, if out of the county three dollars, if out of the state the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

10 7/6 WILLIAM JOHNSON.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

CAME to the subscriber's, when living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, a red STEER, he has been broke to the yoke, his mark is both ears cropped, and an under bit out of the left. The owner may have him again by applying at Mr. William Leigh's, proving property and paying charges.

1 25/ ROBERT BRENT, jun.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and two children, one four years old, the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceeding well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street.

3 4 w NICHOLAS BREWER.

TO BE LET,

THE brick dwelling house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to

3 4 w JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE subscribers most earnestly request their customers who are in arrears with them, to pay off their several accounts as soon as possible; without this is done, their friends will easily see they cannot carry on the business with that advantage to their customers and themselves, which a ready money or short credit trade is capable of; most of the articles they deal in are ready money articles, and the rest they cannot procure but upon very short credit; they therefore hope their friends will take the matter into consideration, and discharge their balances. They have very urgent demands upon them which must be discharged on or before the first day of March next, and those of their customers who are in arrears, and do not assist them before that time, it is hoped will not consider it unreasonable to expect a payment in full at that period, which will greatly oblige their obedient servants,

2 MAYBURY and SMITH.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me,

3 W. G.

January 2, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Annapolis on the 27th of December, 1786, William Heron, an indented servant, born in the north of Ireland, a staymaker by trade, he is a short spare man, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, with short black hair, which curls, has a round flat face, and a long chin, can put on a shamed face whenever it suits him, which he commonly does when sober and among strangers, is very much addicted to liquor, and when drunk tells a long story about his having been on board of an English man of war, during the late contest; he has been about six months in the country; had on when he went away, a round felt hat, a short purple coat somewhat faded, with white flat buttons, and welts at the pockets instead of flaps, a red flannel waistcoat, which is seldom seen as he keeps his coat buttoned, a striped holland shirt, and a red speckled handkerchief about his neck, a pair of dark knapt cloth breeches with black horn buttons, and tied at the knees with white strings, light coloured worsted stockings, and a pair of round flat brass buckles in his shoes; he stole from me a parcel of stay-goods and some tools; from what I can learn he will make for Baltimore or Alexandria. Whoever takes up the said man and brings him to me shall receive eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

3 X VACHEL YATES.

January 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late colonel James Tootell, deceased, that do not call, settle and pay their respective balances by the last of January, may depend will be sued to March court next.

3 w

3 X JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } administrators.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious store-house, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Messieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any person inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

3 X DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

January 15, 1787.

THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of South river, known by the name of Hill's Delight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from hauling the seine at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

2 RALPH FORSTER.

WHEREAS in conſequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hoſtile Indians had actually commenced war on the weſtern frontiers, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the 20th October laſt, reſolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the number of one thouſand three hundred and forty non-commiſſioned officers and privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 1040 non-commiſſioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raiſed by the following ſtates, viz.

New-Hampſhire	260	Infantry and artillery.
Maſſachuſetts	660	
Rhode-Iſland	120	
Connecticut	180	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of congreſs of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treaſury contract for a ſupply of cloathing and rations, at ſuch places, and in ſuch quantities, as the ſecretary at war ſhould judge neceſſary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforeſaid act, the United States in congreſs did, on the 21ſt October laſt, reſolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the ſeveral ſtates in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, 1787, the ſum of 330,000 dollars, which ſums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampſhire	18,603
Maſſachuſetts	79,288
Rhode Iſland	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jerſey	29,415
Pennſylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,930
Maryland	39,979
Virginia	50,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,672

Which ſums when paid ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtates reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolves of congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies ariſing from the ſaid requiſition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the board of treaſury be, and they are authoriſed and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thouſand dollars, at ſix per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requiſition, which they are hereby authoriſed to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimburſement of the monies loaned with the intereſt thereof."

Now therefore, The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them veſted by the reſolve aforeſaid, have agreed to open a loan for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1ſt. Subſcription books for the purpoſe above mentioned ſhall, without delay, be opened at the reſpective loan offices in the ſeveral ſtates, in which ſhall be entered the names, occupations, and places of reſidence of the ſubſcribers, together with the date and amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions. Provided always, that no ſubſcription ſhall be received for a leſs ſum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of ſubſcription the parties ſhall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three inſtalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the firſt deposit; one third at the end of ſix months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The ſubſcribers to the loan ſhall be entitled to intereſt on the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, computed from the date of the firſt deposit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin, at the ſeveral offices where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtalments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, That on ſubſcriptions not completed, the ſums actually advanced ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments, and at the end of nine months, on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled, and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives ſhall recive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of congreſs of the 21ſt October laſt; and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the firſt deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option:

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſums ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December 1788, and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. Provided always, That a right be reſerved to the United States of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral ſtates, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral ſtates, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition on the reſpective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the ſtates, and that the ſame ſhall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and affixed the ſeal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in congreſs of the 21ſt October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, WALTER LIVINGSTON, ARTHUR LEE, } Commiſſioners of the board of treaſury.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed do engage to pay in gold or ſilver coin to Thomas Harwood, Eſq; commiſſioner of the loan-office for the ſtate of Maryland, the ſums annexed to our reſpective names on the conditions above ſpecified.

BOARD of TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congreſs, having by their act of the 20th October laſt, directed the board of treaſury to contract for the cloathing and rations neceſſary for the troops to be raiſed in purſuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21ſt of the ſaid month, made a ſpecial requiſition on the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, to be expreſsly applied for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment,

The COMMISSIONERS of the BOARD of TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That propoſals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment from the 1ſt day of January, to the 31ſt day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, both places inclusive; provided the ſame be not further north than Saratoga, in the ſtate of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1ſt day of June to the laſt day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the diſtrict herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh, and the mouth of the river Muſkinghum; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the ſaid rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Bœuf, at Le Bœuf; betwixt Le Bœuf and Preſq' Iſle; at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals; the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the ſecretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations,

The propoſals muſt aſcertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and ſpecify the longeſt credit, and the terms of payment, which the perſons who offer are willing to engage on.

Thoſe who incline to contract, may at their option, ſend in propoſals for ſupplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertiſement; or ſeparate propoſals for ſupplying the rations iſſuable betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. And thoſe which are iſſuable from York town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly ſpecified.

5

November 3, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers, being the only ſurviving truſtees for the charity-ſchool, and the ſeveral tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, for leave to veſt in the commiſſioners of the poor-houſe of the ſame county, the value of the ſaid charity-ſchool, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

8 X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very buſhy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is larking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

11 WILLIAM BOWIE, jd.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

tf

23 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 26, 1786.

Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place conſiſts of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within ſix miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the firſt natural paſtures in the ſtate, beautifully ſituated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oyſters, and other fiſh, &c. its peculiar ſituation (being almoſt ſurrounded by water) exempts it from invaſions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's ſtock from ſtraying, and is entirely out of the walks of thoſe idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls ſpades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own uſe; the buildings conſiſt of a dwelling houſe 25 by 20, with chimnies at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, ſmoak houſe, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and ſhedded with ſtables, a corn houſe that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needleſs application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 ſpecie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required, and paying intereſt. Ten per cent. will be diſcounted for prompt payment on any part of the ſum in ſpecie or bills of exchange. Full poſſeſſion given in the ſpring, except paſturage till the laſt of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milch cows at preſent on the place, and the wheat ſowed laſt fall will be given up to the purchaſer. Said place if not ſold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and ſtock for one half of the profit, to a proper perſon, he finding proviſions and cloathing for the negroes.

4 X NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be eaſily made. 4 w

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.

WHEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other treſpaſſes committed on our lands by lawleſs people, under pretence of hunting, fiſhing &c.; we the ſubſcribers, find ourſelves under the painful neceſſity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all perſons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marſhes, or fiſhing on our marſhes, without our permiſſion, as we are determined to proſecute all offenders with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

2 CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, at nine-pence a piece,

ABOUT three thouſand prime young apple trees, raiſed from the ſeeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such perſons as chooſe to ſend by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnſton's landing on Patoxent river, without any additional charge.

2 BENJAMIN WAILES.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*